

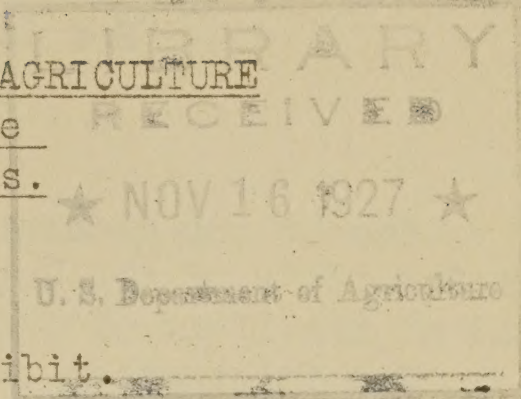
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EX 45w

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service
Office of Exhibits.



A Summary of the Exhibit.

RANGE SHEEP.

A pictorial exhibit showing seven stages in the economical production of wool and lambs in the range States.

Specifications.

- Floor space required - width - - - - - 13 ft.
- depth - - - - - 7 ft.
- Wall space required - - - - - None.
- Shipping weight - - - - - 955 lbs.
- Electrical requirements - - - - -
- 110 volt A. C. or D. C. current,
- 100 watts needed for lights.

RANGE SHEEP How It Looks.

One of the special features is a set of Official Wool Standards of the United States shown on a special stand at the front of the booth .

The information on range sheep is in the form of seven painted, photographic scenes accompanied by full text explaining the seven stages in the economical production of wool and lambs.

Each side section shows two illustrations and the middle section shows three. The center illustration in the middle section is of especial interest as it is brilliantly illuminated and the use of several miniature cut-out lambs and sheep in the foreground make it more interesting.

What It Tells.

Some of the problems that arise during a year's work with range sheep are answered in this exhibit entitled, "A Year With Sheep on the Range." The story is divided into seven parts to show the season during which each problem occurs, and to show an economical arrangement of the range for best results. Each part is illustrated with an enlarged photograph painted in colors. The following points are emphasized:

Fall Range, on lands too dry in summer and snowbound in winter - Ewes need good grazing during breeding season for largest lamb yields.
Use purebred rams, well fed and robust.
Sheep thrive best when they have water at least once a day.
Insure good spring grazing by not overgrazing the fall range.

Winter Range, on lower elevations with protection from storms and heavy snows -

Insure adequate forage by using this range only during winter.

Save feed by winter grazing, but trail to feeding grounds before snowbound on range.

Watch local storm forecasts.

Winter Feeding Grounds, on irrigated valleys where alfalfa is grown --

Feed hay two or three times a day. Keep ewes gaining but avoid waste.

Feed grain beginning a month before lambing.

Spring Range and Lambing Grounds, on same grounds as used for fall range -

Let palatable forage get a good start before grazing.

Reserve a specific area of luscious forage for lambing.

Lack of feed may cause excessive losses of both ewes and lambs.

Ewes nursing young lambs need water every day!

Protect lambs in cold, stormy weather.

Give each ewe and lamb special attention if necessary.

Shearing Time, at the foothills -

Your wool is worth \$5 per sack more:

When black wool, tags, buck wool, and dead wool are each in separate sacks,

And the main grades are attractively packed, flesh side out and shoulder showing, tied with paper twine and the brands are from paint that scours. Market to secure this premium.

Summer Range, in the National Forests where shade and luscious forage are found --

Produce fat lambs and a large quantity of clean wool and protect timber reproduction and water sheds by:

Proper stocking of the range,
Bedding sheep on new ground every night,
Herding openly and quietly,
Holding the sheep off some area each year until the forage is mature.

Ready for Market -

Market the lambs when as nearly finished as the range will produce.

Make them attractive to the buyer by sorting into uniform groups.

Get the maximum price by selling on grade or according to merit.

Market cull ewes and those not producing lambs.

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION.

For further information on the subject of range sheep production, write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or your State Agricultural College.